AFFAIRS IN EUROPE

Returnof Dreyfus and Its Effect on Public Sentiment.

PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION

President Booker T. Washington is Popular in London.

KRUGER AND HIS POLICY

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

LONDON, July 5, 1899. The arrival of Capt. Dreyfus has, after all, infused some touch of humanity into the opponents of revision. The presence on French soil of the victim of the generals, worn, aged, pallid, yet firm as ever and confident in his innocence, has touched a human chord. The comments of the press have been moderate, and almost kindly, and even those who will abate none of their rancor against the republic accord at last to the prisoner the courtesy which is due to one who is no longer a condemned traitor, but merely an accused man.

More significant even than this moderation is a speech which M. Deroulede has fust made at a banquet in which all the leaders of the reaction acclaimed him as their chief. In the singular character of the man who has been chosen to pose before France as her future dictator there are some elements of rectitude and cour-Surrounded by crowds who greet him in one breath as their leader and shout "Death to the Jews!" in the next, he has always had the independence and the brayery to protest against this the basest of all the reactionary watchwords. And now he has boldly proclaimed his willingness to believe in the innocence of Alfred Drevfus. and to bow before the coming verdict of the court-martial. He goes even further He will demand the utmost penalty against the ministers, soldiers or civilians who have created the legend of his guilt, and for Drevfus himself he can think of no reparation that is sufficient. Here, then, is sufficient evidence of a generous reaction in French opinion. M. Deroulede deserves French opinion. M. Deroulede deserves all honor for his frankness, even while one smiles at his readiness to selze any weapon. even from the hands of the revisionists themselves, that will serve his turn or aid his campaign against parlimentary insti-

A Horrible Martyrdon

It must be a hard heart indeed that is not moved by the story of the past few days The man whose fate has for five years been a question of keenest interest to the world is back upon his native soil again, and we are now beginning to understand, if, as yet, but faintly, the nature of the horrible mar-

tyrdom he has endured so long.

A partial paralysis of the brain has befallen him, and this is due to the fact that during the whole period of his incarceration be has been forbidden the use of speech. The long-unaccustomed organs have atrophied in a greater or a less degree. Time, and the blessings of liberty and peace, may restore his faculty completely, and if it were only for the sake of that heroic wo-man who has shared his sufferings at a distance, and whose constant faith in him seems at last to promise to bear fruit, all good men will hope it may be so. The wonder is that the man has survived

the malice of his enemies at all. Only a temper of heroic firmness could have insured his return, and it seems certain now that if the plot against him had still been allowed to triumph, his mind, firm and equable as it has proved to be, would have broken down beneath the strain to which it was subjected.

A Court of Arbitration.

The peace conference will lead to a definite result, after all. The delegates have unanimously agreed to the establishment of a permanent court of arbitration, and although this court may not for a long time possess much influence, it will be certain to resorted to at times and in small cases and by degrees its uesfulness will extend. Its existence will make people think of arbitration who would never have thought of it otherwise, and in this way it will lay the foundation of a more wholesome senti-ment on the subject of war than exists at

This is all that could be expected of the This is all that could be expected of the peace conference, and if this result is attained, all sensible people will be satisfied. There are enthusiasts who expected something more imposing. Mr. Stead, for instance, has written about the conference as though he thought that it was immediately going to usher in the period when the lion is to lie down with the lamb. But Mr. Stead's vaporing never deceived any levelheaded person. The methods and ideas of the human race are never likely to be changed in a day or a year, or even in a dezen years. Men have been fighting with each other for unknown centuries, and they have inherited fighting instincts and racial quarrels. It will require generations the effect of these things to be worked out, even if the world remains at peace, while a single great war would throw back the current of opinion for a long period.

But it may be as well to point out that a great war would certainly not cause more misery, and probably not nearly as much, as the famine which is now devastating a large portion of the czar's dominions. This famine is very largely due to bad govern-ment, and as such shocking occurrences are preventable, the czar has ample means of exercising his humanitarian sentiments outside the region of the peace conference. The fearful poverty that prevails over a large portion of the Russian empire not only causes heartbreaking misery, but it also destroys character. There are, there-fore, evils to be combated worse even than

Russia and Finland.

The brief statement published yesterday that the czar has refused to receive the deputation which went to St. Petersburg for the purpose of presenting petitions to him from various European countries with reference to Finland is, I believe, the first announcement which has been made about matter which has excited a good deal of interest in many quarters. It was, how-ever, understood that any premature state-ment might jeopardize the chances of a favorable reception at the hands of the Rus sian emperor, but now that he has re-fused to receive the deputation I may say that it was not only influential by reason of the position and character of the indi-vidual members of the deputation, but also because it represented in a very striking manner the educated opinion of Europe. Petitions have been signed to the czar in almost every European country, and al-though every country did not send dele-gates, the majority did so. Prof. Westlake, the distinguished author-

ity on international law, had consented to go to St. Petersburg to present the petition go to St. Petersburg to present the petition from the signatories in this country, but was at the last moment prevented from leaving England. Among those who did go to St. Petersburg are M. Trarieux, a member of the French senate and an ex-minis-ter of justice, representing France; Prof. Brusa, representing Italy; Profs. Szinnyei (Hungary), Van der Vleigt (Holland), Nor-man-Hausen (Denmark), Brogger (Nor-way) and Baron Nordenskjoid, who repre-cented Species Streets sented Sweden. Signatures were also obtained for Germany, Austria, Belgium and Switzerland. No attempt has been made to give a popular character to the petitions, only the signatures of representatives of science, art, literature and international law having been sought. It was recognized that having been sought. It was recognized that for foreigners to address the czar on a ques-tion affecting the government of Finland was a somewhat unusual proceeding, but the czar's appeal to the civilized world in his famous peace rescript was held to jus-tify an appeal to the czar from the men who stand in the forefront of the world's civilization and who believe that the sup-pression of Finnish libertles will have disastrous consequences not only for the Rus-slan empire, but also for the whole world.

President Kruger's Game.

I learn on the highest authority that in ministerial and military circles no serious apprehensions of an open rupture with the South African republic are any longer entertained. Whether the various points at issue are capable of or likely to receive an early adjustment is a matter by itself, but too much significance is not to be attached to the movements of troops and the virtual mobilization of effective forces in the Cape. President Kruger's present game is rather to encourage a decisive demonstration of tertained. Whether the various points at

military power upon the part of Great Brit- trol of Wolsey's kitchen, a vast chamber ain, so that he may make compulsion a pre-text for his ultimate and inevitable sur-render. The president has no easy part to play in restraining the violent counsels of play in restraining the violent counsels of the many ignorant extremists by whom he

is surrounded. Mr. Cecil Rhodes left London last Sunday Mr. Cecil Rhodes left London last Sunday for Southampton, en route for the Cape. amid something like enthusiasm from a large concourse of people. He was accompanied to Southampton by the Duke of Abercorn, Earl Grey, Mr. Beit and others, while Lord Rowton, the Duchess of Abercorn and Mr. Hawksley were among Mr. Rhodes' friends present on Waterloo platform. In a few weeks Lord Kitchener will return to Khartum, so that if after all hostilities should break out in the Transvaal the two men who have done more than vaal the two men who have done more than any one else to make Africa a British empire will be in the dark continent, the one near Cairo and the other near the Cape. In the steamer which took out Mr. Rhodes there were twenty British officers, and half a hundred other officers will sail in a few days for the same destination; in fact, every preparation for war is slowly but, surely being made.

Until the outlook in South Africa is bright-

er the admiralty will not finally decide whether or not there shall be naval maneuvers. These maneuvers cost £350,000 in coal alone, and in the event of war it would be deemed prudent not to undertake such an expenditure. The vessels are, however, all being got ready for the maneuvers, should they be ultimately decided upon. On this occasion extensive experiments will be made with pigeons, those in the navy being the best trained in the world.

International Council of Women. The old trees and green lawns and the gray walls of the bishop's palace, with its arches and towers, made an effective setting and background for the crowds of gaily dressed women who, at the invitation of the bishop of London and Mrs. Creighton, attended a garden party at Fulham palace on Saturday afternoon. Fortunately the rain clouds which had broken in neavy showers in the morning cleared away, and there was nothing to mar the pleasure of one of the most delightful of the Wonen's congress galeties. The chief rooms of the palace were thrown open.

The delegates have nothing to complain of on the score of entertainment during their stay in London. The chief galeties of the closing days of the congress have been Mrs. Wynford Phillip's "at home," at the Gros venor Crescent Club on Monday, Lady Leo pold de Rothschild's garden party at Gun-nersbury Park on Tuesday, and Lady Aber-deen's farewell reception at the galleries of the Institute of Water-Color Painters on Tuesday night. Monday the Society of American Women in London entertained some specially invited guests at lunch, and also at an afternoon "at home" at the also at an afternoon "at home" at the Hotel Cecil. To the farewell reception on Tuesday night and the lunch to delegates at Cassiobury Park on Wednesday, Lady Aberdeen added an early morning breakfast party on Tuesday at the Westminster Palace Hotel for foreign speakers and visifors to the congress.

Some practical results seem likely to folow from a paper on the housing of the professional working women in great cities by Mr. Gilbert Parker, the Canadian novel-ist. The subject seemed to interest so many hat, as there was no time left for discuss ing, Lady Aberdeen made two suggestions— first, that a resolution be passed recom-mending that the National Councils of Women throughout the world should make in-quiry into the subject with a view to taking steps to remedy the deficiencies in the way of housing women urged by Mr. Parker; and, secondly, that she should convene a special meeting on the subject, which Mr. Parker, Lord Rowton and others interested in the subject should be invited to attend. Both suggestions were cordially agreed to, and the resolution asking the councils to take the subject up was proposed by Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, a Canadian dele-gate, and seconded by Frau Norrie, Copen-

Booker T. Washington in London. Much interest has been created in London by the negro educator, Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee, Ala., who discoursed on the negro problem in America at a meeting on Monday at which Mr. Choate presided. The ambassador in introducing the lecturer described him as a great leader of a most important race, numbering 10,000,000 among a white population of 60,000,000 in the states. ondition, he said, constituted a problem of great complexity, and it would overtax the prophetic faculty to indicate what the outcome will be of the efforts to lift them up to the level of white civilization. Mr. Washington gave an interesting and im-pressive picture of the utter helplessness of the negro without education, and he dilated upon the poor prospects there were of his getting instruction at present unless outside interest was excited in the matter, as the state provision for the instruction of the negro child only amounted to 76 cents per head, as against \$15 to \$20 in some per head, as against \$15 to \$20 in some states for the education of the white child. The lecturer then went on to supply a graphic account of the efforts he has been making to train the negro child in industrial crafts in the Tuskegee Institution, and of the excellent moral and material results of education as the most certain means of enabling the negro to live up to "the high-est type of a Christian gentleman, and to secure the treatment of a Christian gentleman from his white neighbor." A remarkable fact bearing on the condition of the negro, he added, was that whereas while in slavery he was the only skilled laborer in the south, since he obtained his freedom no one has taken the trouble train his children to succeed him, with the result that the old type has gone and the present is more helpless than ever be-fore. All this interests London at present, as numerous stories of lynchings in the United States have recently caused the negro question to be revived here. In-deed, Washington bids fair to prove as great a drawing card for "at homes" and garden parties as Paul Laurence Dunbar, the negro poet, was a year or so ago,

A New Atlantic Liner.

The order which is said to have been given by the American line to Clydebank for an Atlantic liner of the highest class to take the place of the stranded Paris will give to that shipbuilding yard the opportunity for which it has waited for a good many years to make another try for the honor of producing the swiftest ocean steamer in the world. No ocean steamer designed to attain the highest speed has been built at Clydebank since 1888, the year in which the Paris was built at that yard; and no swift Atlantic liner has been launched on the Clyde from any shipbuilding yard since the Lucania was launched at Fairfield in February, 1893. A very considerable advance in the speed of swift cruisers has been made since that date in the vessels launched both at Fairfield and Clydebank, so that when Clydebank gets the opportunity now to build another Atlantic racer it is likely to do its work well. The American line, for which the new steamer is to be built, has always been ambitious to own the fastest on the At-lantic, and the two steamers which it had built in America-the St. Louis and the St. Paul—were the fastest on the route be-tween Southampton and New York till the North German steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der

Grosse began to run in September, 1897. Old Paintings Found.

An interesting discovery has been made by Lord Esher and other officials of the office of works at Hampton Court Palace. Every visitor knows Queen Anne's drawing room, which is in the center of the east wing of Wren's building. The beautiful ceiling represents Queen Anne dressed in purple and ermine in the chariot of justice.
Over her head is a crown held by Neptune and Britannia, while surrounding are various figures representing Peace and Plenty. It has now been found that the whole of the walls were similarly painted by Verrio to represent Queen Anne's are these to be a contract of the state of the stat to represent Queen Anne's apotheosis as queen of the sea in the four great quarters of the globe. Latterly some of the more modern pictures hanging on the walls were removed to Kensington palace, and it was decided to thoroughly clean the room. Then it was found that the walls were, about 1735, hung with silk damask, and in 1833 they were actually "papered." On 1833 they were actually "papered." On carefully stripping the paper off the walls it was seen that the vandals, who had obscured the frescoes, had done immense damage by cutting away much of Verrio's work to insert the battens on which they stretched the canvas to hold the damask covering. By carefully nursing every bit of the design, however, the decorators have been able to reproduce the fragments of the pictures which were torn away by the workman's hammer. Contrasted with the king's staircase and its heroic mural paint-ings by Verrio, representing the Triumph of Bacchus, it is said that the "new" Ver-

in good preservation, with a tremendous fireplace and the "dogs" and spits actually in use in the great cardinal's time. Many other interesting relics make this kitchen well worthy of inspection.

London's Traffic. Some idea of the immense traffic the Lonion omnibuses do can be obtained from the figures just issued by the secretary of the London General Omnibus Company, who states that last year the omnibuses owned by the company carried no fewer than 190,000,000 passengers, and ran 29,000,000 miles. The number of men working this traffic is 5,000, and he says that the ticket system saves the company £100,000 a year. As that £100,000 a year formerly went into the pockets of the conductors, one can easily understand the strike that took place when the ticket system was

There are two other companies nearly as large as the London General, and the figures for these should not be far short of the above. Numerous other privately owned 'buses run. Here seems a grand opening for better means of communica-tion than the lumbering topheavy omni-buses. L. H. MOORE. buses.

PHILIPPINE VOLCANOES.

There Are Now Fifteen Active Craters in the Archipelago.

From the New York Evening Post. While the innumerable extinct volcanic cones which are profusely scattered through the Philippines point to the fact that the islands were in great part formed by their agency, yet about fifteen known active volcanoes, and several others which display evidence that their inerita is not to be relied upon as permanent, makes the archipelago still one of the great centers of seismatic disturbance on the surface of the

From the year 1616, when the first eruption known to history occurred, down to that of Mount Taal in 1880, which was pre ceded by a terrible earthquake, the islands seem to have been subjected to one volcanic calamity after another, that of the same mountain in 1754 being the most disastrous recorded, when for eight days the crater threw out ashes and lava, the sky took on a hue of inky blackness, and the shocks of explosions were felt hundreds of miles away.

In many respects this Mount Taal is one of the most remarkable volcanoes in exist ence, and as a familiar wonder of the world now promises to rival that other unique volcano upon American soil—Mauna Loa of Hawaii.

Situated a little over fifty miles south of Manila in the Island of Luzon, Mount Taal consists of a cone rising from the center of a lake, called also Lake Taal, which in urn appears to occupy the enormous crate of another extinct volcano at one time 8,000 feet high, and undermined by a stupen-dous subterranean disturbance in the year 1700. As Mount Taal is only 767 feet in height, it bears the distinction of being, in all probability, the lowest active volcano in the world. The crater is an irregular oval about three miles across at its greatest width, at the bottom of which are three small lakes, the water of one being of an apple green color, while that of another is of a bright yellow and bolls over continu-

Owing to its precipitous sides. Lake Taal has somewhat the appearance of a caldron. It covers a surface of 100 square miles, and in the southeastern part reaches a depth of 654 feet. On its opposite side the lake is bounded by a narrow isthmus separating it from the sea, and formed entirely of vol-canic aches. Owing to the fact that the water is partially salt and inhabited by va tious marine fishes, it is supposed that this thmus was at one time broken through by the sea, and at a later date again closed by an eruption. In the great eruption of 1754 it was asserted that the red hot lava falling into the lake raised even the tem perature of the adjacent waters to the boiling point, so that in the destruction of countless numbers of fishes an epidemic arose from their decaying bodies, by which 50,000 natives are supposed to have lost their lives.

In the same Island of Luzon, about 200 miles south of Taal, rises the great cone of Mount Mayou, 9,000 feet high and fifty miles in circumference at its base, which in the year 1814 suddenly burst forth, bury ing the surrounding villages and cocoanut groves beneath a rain of ashes to a depth of 120 feet and causing the deaths of 15,000 people. In Manila on that occasion the ashes lay two feet deep in the streets, and artificial light had to be used at midday. Again, on the 31st of October, 1876, one of those terrible storms for which the islands water such quantities of loose voicanic debris that for miles the roads were filled up, bridges destroyed and over 6,000 houses

At Tibl on Laganay bay, a little to the northeast of Mayou, are several fumaroles and hot springs, remarkable for deposits of silica shaped into the most beautiful cones and pink terraces not unlike those for which New Zealand was at one time famous. The waters of these hot springs, to gether with those at Buguias, San Luis, Pagsanghan and Los Banos, are reputed to possess valuable medicinal properties. At the latter place baths were erected by the Franciscans for the purpose of "cures," but they have now fallen into disuse. From the fact that the other islands of the archi canoes are not so well known, though b has been ascertained that a semi-active one Mount Apo, in Mindanao, rises to a height of 10,280 feet, bearing in its sides a huge crevasse from which dense sulphurou-fumes are constantly emitted. Cottabato or Macaturin, in the same island, burs forth in 1871, partly destroying the town of that name near by while it persistently displays energy through the solfataras and

hot springs at its base.

As it is known that a double crater volcano similar to Vesuvius exists on the Island of Dumaran, off the northern extremity of Palawan, it is conjectured that the latter unexplored island may also contain active cones, while there are enormous sulphur deposits on the Island of Leyte, and on the Island Negros Mount Malaspina attains a height of 8,200 feet, and its eruption of 1880 covered the sea for many miles in its neighborhood with a coating of fine ashes a foot in depth, so that ships passing

cut through clear paths.

The apparent uncertainty of what foundation you may build your house upon in the Philippines is forcibly illustrated in two comparatively recent instances, when in the years 1856 and 1876, respectively, two volcanoes suddenly arose from the earth, one, Didica, on an island off the extreme northern point of Luzon, and the other, Camiguin, near the village of the same name, on an island off the coast of Min-danao. In both cases no loss of human life occurred, but the two volcanoes have since grown in stature and in their explosive

While the greatest volcano of the East Indies, and probably of the whole earth, Kratatoa—a name suggestive of something highly explosive—does not lie within the Philippines, yet on the occasion of its erup-tion in 1883, felt all over the world, a singular phenomena was witnessed in Manila, "when through a light dry mist the sun appeared green, and diffused over every-thing it illuminated a strange and greenish

Undoubtedly, with such interesting nat ural and human objects as volcanoes, pir ates, earthquakes, cannibals, typhoons and so forth in the path of the ploneer Ameri-can settler in the Philippines, his life at first will surely not be devoid of exciting

Will Marry Only Funston's Men. rom the Cincinnati Enquirer.

When the 20th Kansas Volunteers comnarching home they will find a great many enthusiasts to welcome them, but none will they be so pleased to meet as the Wichita Girls' Bachelor Club of Wichita, Kansas, which has just passed unanimous resolutions to marry no one else except these men. The members of the Girls' Bachelon Club are not aged. Their club title is a misnomer, because all of them are young and pretty, while most of the members are of wealthy parents. These girls have been great admirers of General Funston and his

men.

They had long desired to show their feelings for these Kansas soldiers, and when the resolution was introduced it went through with a whoop. Miss Marie Williams, the author of the resolution, was seen and said:

"We had long desired something to stire the stire of the resolution of the resolution of the resolution."

We had long desired something to stir

AMUSEMENTS.

The play is to be mounted and costumed in the period of 1696, and will be interpreted by a strong company, and is to be cast as follows: Donough Macarty, Earl Clancarty, William Bramwell; Earl of Portland, confidant of the king, John Sutherland, confidant of the king, John Sutherland, Lord Woodstock, his son, Chas. W. Sutton; King William III, W. B. Downing; Lord Spencer, Albert Sackett; Gille, captain of the French smuggling lugger, Bouic Clark; Cardell Goodman, Sir Geo. Barclay, Sir John Friend, Knightly, Jacobites engaged in the assassination plot of 1696, Geoffrey Stein, John Robertson, Felix Mahoney, E. Vining; Robert Hunt, landlord of the Hurst, Wm. Loring; Trembitt, usher at Kensington Palace, Burt White; Chink, turnkey at the gate house prison, Ralph That the opening of the Columbia Thes ter was a boon to ansisement seekers is evident from the good audiences that have witnessed the performances of Miss Eugenie Blair and her company in Sardou's "Divorcons." There has been one change in the cast since the opening performance Monday night, and that was Mr. Percy Leach for Mr. Geoffrey Stein. Mr. Stein had another attack of sciatica Wednesday afternoon and Mr. Leach was given the part at 5 o'clock and played it without a at Kensington Palace, Burt White; Chink, turnkey at the gate house prison, Ralph Clark; first officer, Peter Bowman; second officer, Geo. Edwards; third officer, Jack Porter; first smuggler, James Winter; Lady Betty Noel, Miss Nora O'Brien; Mother Hunt, Mrs. Ella Wren; Susanne, Miss Virginia Carter; Lady Clancarty, Eu-genie Blair. slip that night. Of course, he was a little nervous, for he had never seen the play, but the following night he played like a veteran, and has continued to do so since. This shows that Mr. Leach is earnest in his profession and that all he wants is an GLEN SLIGO PLEASURE PARK .- To

opportunity to make a hit.

Next week "Lady Clancarty" will be the play, and it should prove very attractive. It is a romantic drama full of interest and will be well played. will be well played.

"There are some amateur actors that make me very tired," said a manager the other day. "They appear anxious to get an opportunity to do professional work, and when a chance is given them they kick because the part len't big enough. "An incident which illustrates this happened not long ago," he continued. "A company that was playing with me decompany that was playing with me de-cided to put on a play that required the employment of additional people. The stage manager asked me if I knew a good amateur who could take one of the parts. I told him I did and sent for a young man whom I knew was bright and quick of study, and to whom I believed the \$20, which was the compensation offered, would be of material assistance. He came to the theater and after ascertaining what the part was said he couldn't get any ory out of that part and declined it.
on't believe he has made that much that much money in a week in two years, and yet he wouldn't work for it when he had an opportunity. As I said before, such amateurs nake me very tired.

One afternoon recently in one of the one-night stands in West Virginia, William Bramwell of the Eugenie Blair Company was sitting in the lobby of the hotel in the was sitting in the lobby of the hotel in the city in which they were to play that evening when he was startled by a tall man wearing a high hat and sack coat sitting down beside him, pulling down his paper and saying abruptly, "You are William Bramwell." Mr. Bramwell admitted it. "William Bramwell, the actor?" again queried the man. "Yes," replied Bramwell shortly. "I don't suppose you have got another cigar." "I have," Bramwell said; "but unless you are a pickpocket or a conjuror I shall keep it." The tall man uncrossed his legs and then recrossed them. "I don't see any necessity for your getting so gay," he said. "I've merely made that remark about the cigar for fun." Bramwell put his hands on the tall man's shoulders. put his hands on the tall man's shoulders.
"Now, my dear fellow," he said, "I don't
know you even if you do seem to know me I am quite busy here trying to find out what is going on in the world, and I shall be under eternal obligations if you tell me what your business with me is, so that can transact it and get back to my paper."
The tall man was astonished. "Then," he
said, "really, Mr. Bramwell I merely
thought you liked to meet the prominent men in every town, and I would just intro-duce myself." "Oh," said Bramwell, "you are a prominent man, are you?" "I am pointed out on the street to passersby." "What did you do? Run away with an-other man's wife or rob a bank?" "No, none of those." Bramwell was beginning to get interested. "Well why is it then none of those." Bramweil was oeginning to get interested. "Well, what is it then that makes you marked by citizens?" The tall man puffed out his chest and tilted his high hat to an accute angle. "A week ago," he said, "I lost \$97 in \$5 -cent limit game of poker in this town."

Lillian Blauvelt sang at the state concert which was given before the queen last month. Her majesty presented the young American prima donna with a beautiful brooch set in diamonds and the letter V in rubies. Mme. Blauvelt will sing in London until the end of July, after which she will take a vacation lasting until October, during which time she will visit the watering places in Germany. places in Germany.

Mr. Arthur Rehan has secured for of years the exclusive rights for the United States and Canada of "The Great Ruby," the most valuable theatrica property seen in this country for a long time. Mr. Reham takes possession of the entire original production, scenic, ward-robe and all accessories, at the close of a short tour next season of the company from Daly's Theater.

The study of theatrical costume reveals strange expedients and striking inconsisten-cies. Whatever else may be averred against the stage of these times by those who profess to believe that "the palmy days" afforded models for everything in the theater, it is nevertheless true that in the mounting and dressing of plays perfection is a thing first seen by this Today no new play of circumstance can be put on with any sort of preter sion unless its characters are dressed with every propriety as to person and period. Much of this perfection is due to Sir Henry Irving, emulation of whose wonderful stag setures is general in all first-class management. Of American artists, none has been more notable of late in the matte of correct and elaborate scenery and ap-propriate costumes than Mrs. Fiske, who it is said, will outdo all of her former ef-forts in this direction in "Becky Sharp," her new play made from "Vanity Fair," that s to be produced at the Fifth Avenue Thea er, New York, in September. The period of this play-1815-1828-as any one familiar with the history of dress well knows, af-fords opportunity for the most quaint and picturesque costuming. Percy Anderson, the London artist, who has made an ex-haustive study of the modes of that period, has designed the models for the costumes to be used in "Becky Sharp," they will be executed by the best artists, and this feat-ure of Mrs. Fiske's production will be in line with others that promise to make the event the most notable of next season in this country.

Paul Kauyar, the hero of Steele Mack-aye's great play, which will be seen here next season, embodies the noblest patriotism and is actuated by the loftiest principles of honor. Of humble birth, he was born for the times, and fought for what he believed to be the good of his country. The plot and development of the story are impressively vivid. The situations and climaxes are most thrilling. The power of layer forms an important. love forms an important part of the play, and Paul Kauvar shines resplendent, not only for his patriotic daring, but the sacrifices he made and the agony he endured for his wife, who belonged to the aristocratic class, against whom all the wrath of the infuriated, blood-seeking populace was di-rected. In this drama every character lends completeness and interest to the performance. There are several men mold in it, and some of them are the ene moid in it, and some of them are the ene-mies of the cause for which Kauvar was willing to lay down his life. E. R. Spencer, willing to lay down ms nie. E. R. Spencer, who will be seen here in this great part as a member of the "Paul Kauvar" company for several seasons, is not only ac-quainted with all the details of this production, but had the benefit of the author's personal stage direction in this very trying personal stage direction in this very trying role. Miss Isabel Pengra, an actress of ability, will be seen in the character of Diane de Beaumont, and as she is a very pretty woman and the part permits beautiful costuming, she will no doubt be prominent figure in this picturesque drama.

COLUMBIA THEATER.-Lovers of rocolumbia Theater.—Lovers of romantic drama will have a chance next week at the Columbia to see one of the best plays of this kind that has been presented. It is from the pen of Tom Taylor, who during the early struggle of the drama in this country furnished many of the most successful plays used by the old stock stars and companies. In fact, it was in one of Taylor's plays that Lester Wallach first brought fame and fortune to himself at the Star Theater, New York. the Star Theater, New York.

the Star Theater, New York.

"Lady Clancarty" is a play strong in dramatic construction and literary merit and far above many of the so-called romantic plays that have been inflicted upon the public by latter day mechanics of stage craft. It is a play that could and should the more frequently as it would be the could be the stage. be revived more frequently as it would surely prove to be renumerative. The story of the marriage of Lord and Lady Clancarty while still boy and girl, a practice not uncommon at the time when it occarry white stay and sit, a practice not uncommon at the time when it occurred, their long separation, their encounter as strangers, the husband's subsequent discovery of himself to his wife, the rapid growth of their love, Clancarty's arrest in his wife's arms by Lord Spencer, her brother, his condemnation to death under the high treason act for being found in England without a royal license, after having filled high posts in the army and councils of James II at St. Germain, and the pardon obtained with difficulty from the king by Lady Clancarty, are all matters of history. The role of Lady Clancarty offers splendid opportunities for Miss Blair's emotional powers, and clad in the costumes of that period, she should not only charm the ear, but please the eye.

"Isn't that the very quarter I gave you yesterday morning? I missed that quarter. It was a pocket piece and a valuable coin. I remember now that I gave it to pu. I demand it!" he said, looking fiercely at the mild man. "If you are a gentleman you will give it to me."

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"It isn't yours. You never gave it to me."

"I' tisn't yours. You never gave it to me."

"I' till you it's mine," said the hungry-eyed man. Thus they wrangled and quarterled all the way down town.

"No," said the mild man to a neighbor, as he stepped from the car, "it's only a plain, ordinary old shiny quarter that I've been trying to pass off for a week. We were all lying. It's worth about 22 cents."

morrow will inaugurate the longest and by far the cheapest pleasure excursion out of Washington, on which occasion the cost of transportation from any part of the city to Glen Sligo will be only two fares. Begin-ning Sunday and every day thereafter the Metropolitan railroad will issue free transfers to the Brightwood cars at 7th street and Florida avenue, thus doing away with the additional fare, and making a ten-mile pleasure trip for two fares. The improve-ments at Glen Sligo have been many and are constant, it being the purpose of the Boston syndicate to create and maintain a pleasure park of the highest character. The grand banquet hall, the Rhode Island clam cakes, the roof garden, Queen Deborah and her band of Romany Gypsies, with other amusements, all contribute in making a merry pleasure feast. The new driving. equestrian and bicycle roadways are now finished. The leading thoroughfares are Lincoln avenue, 1st street and Harewood road; thence to Blair road, which joins the Sligo Mills road, which leads to Glen Sligo. This route is the shortest and most popular with bicyclists. Brightwood avenue and 14th street road are the western routes. The management has issued a souvenir map The management has issued a souvenir map of the roadways leading to Glen Sligo, which drivers, equestrians and bicyclists will appreciate and retain as a reliable "how to get there" by the roads, hills and dales leading to Glen Sligo.

CHEVY CHASE LAKE.-The prettiest spot in the vicinity of Washington is un-doubtedly Chevy Chase Lake. The thou-sands of fairy lights with which the lake and the "wooded island" are illuminated every evening present a scene enchantingly beautiful. Since the introduction of these fairy lights at Chevy Chase Lake they have been added to a portion of Central Park in New York, so it would seem that the fame of Washington's popular suburban resort is of more than a local character. It's quite a compliment to Chevy Chase Lake to have Central Park follow her lead. New as the management can secure anything that comes up to its high standard of merit. Prof. Donch has arranged a program of sacred music for tomorrow evening of more than ordinary excellence. The other attractions on the grounds will connext week, as formerly. No admission fee is charged.

MUSICAL MENTION.

Fred A. Grant, who is well remembered here as one of Prof. Bischoff's most promising pupils, is now the tenor soloist in the New York Avenue M. E. Church, Brooklyn, and is giving complete satisfaction Mr. Grant was in Washington this week, but returned to Brooklyn yesterday. Mr. Henry Xander, the musical director

of the Saengerbund, will spend his vacation in the Adirondacks. Mrs. H. H. Mills left the city Thursday for New York, whence she will go to Blue

Hill, Me., where she and her daughter. Miss Lotta Mills, will spend the rest of the summer. Miss Jessie Grant is officiating as organ

ist at the First Congregational Church during Dr. Bischoff's absence, and handles the organ with marked skill and discretion. Her voluntaries and postludes are much admired. Mr. Victor Johnson and the Lafavette

Square Opera House Orchestra are win-Square Opera House Orchestra are win-ning much praise for their excellent per-formances in Atlantic City. Prof. George Lawrence has taken a cot-tage at Glen Carlyn, Carlin Springs, Va., and will spend the summer and fall there

and some of the best Washington talent at these entertainments.

The Sunday Night Music Club gave the evening to a study of Schumann's Choeur de Paradise et Peri, which is based upon Moore's Lala Rookh, his fourth symphony, one movement of Grieg's quartet, his Peer Gynt suite No. 1, and two of his Norwegian dances. Mrs. Charles A. Mason sang Mascheroni's Aye Maria, with violin obligato by Miss Jessica Cowling.

Miss Alice Burbage has gone to Bar
Harbor for the summer, and will take a

somewhat active part in the musical af-fairs which render that resort so attrac-tive to many prominent musicians. In the Chicago Musical College the plan of free scholarships has been in operation for more than thirty years. During this time it is estimated that no less than 1,500 pupils have received free musical educa-tion, and subsequently obtained responsible positions in the musical departments of educational institutions, in the church choirs, the orchestra, as singers in con-

cert and opera or have made their way as

private teachers.
The coming season the Chicago Musical College will award thirty-five free scholar ships, entitling the holder to free instruc-tion for one school year, and 150 partial scholarships, being a liberal reduction from the regular terms for tuition.

Applications of either class should be addressed to William K. Ziegfeld, manager, Chicago Musical College, College building, Chicago, and must be accompanied by a letter of recommendation from the pastor of a church, principal of a school, or other reliable reference, certifying that the ap-plicant is unable to pay the tuition in ful or in part, and consequently entitled to all the advantages offered to the deserving by this institution. For the next scholastic year, which opens September 11, examina-tion for free and partial scholarships, for

which applications may be made, begins August 1. The school for the free tuition of talented girls who are unable to pay for a musi-cal education has opened most auspiciously and those who are interested in the move ment feel much encouraged. The school, however, is only opened in the mornings of Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week.

ALL WERE LYING.

How the Mild Man Stirred Up a Street Car Row. From the Kansas City Star.

"Say," said the street car conductor to a mild-mannered man who was deeply engrossed in his newspaper. "Say, young feler, I don't want this quarter. I can't use it." The mild man continued to hold out his hand for his change, but paid no other attention to the conductor. "See here!" yelled the conductor, getting

red in the face, "you can't pass no quarter like that on me. It's slick. I can't take it for more than 20 cents." "The mild man looked up and said: "I'm

sorry, because you gave me that very quarter yourself last night and I've been laying for you since, Well, give it here." He took the quarter and gave the conductor a nickel. As he took the quarter from the conductor he suddenly dropped his newspaper and gave a chuckle. per and gave a chuckle.
"Well, well," he exclaimed, "here's luck

Bless me, if that isn't an 1832 quarter with fourteen stars and an arrow. It's worth \$3.82." He slipped it into his pocket with evidence of much satisfaction.
"Here, give me that quarter," said the conductor. "I was only fooling. That's my quarter."

A hungry-eyed man in the corner who had overheard the conversation jumped up

and said:
"Isn't that the very quarter I gave you yesterday morning? I missed that quarter. It was a pocket piece and a valuable coin. I remember now that I gave it to bu. I demand it!" he said, looking fiercely at the mild man. "If you are a gentleman you will give it to me."

FREAKS OF THE WIND.

Curious Things That Have Occurred During Tornado Scasons. From the Chicago Inter-Ocean. Many curious things tending to show the irony of fate have occurred during the tornado seasons in the west. In a certain Illinois town, down Egypt way, there stood side by side a church and a saloon. A narrow alley separated them. On a certain Sunday morning the church was filled with

worshipers, the saloon with gamblers. The temple of religion was wide open, inviting the sinning wayfarer to enter the fold and be saved; the house of evil was shut tight, its doors and windows were barred, the stranger was coldly left to pass on and save himself. Inside the one were sixtyfive devotees at the throne of grace; inside the other were five devotees to a game of chance called poker.

A tornado descended upon the town and struck in the neighborhood of these two buildings. The church was demolished. Some of its occupants were killed. Not a shingle on the saloon was displaced. The gamblers were unharmed. They ran outside, when the noise of the wreck next door reached them, and busied themselves digging out from the ruins the bodies of those who had assembled just across the alley to be saved. Between Napoleon and Versailles, Ind., a

party of emigrants camped in a forest, which drew the wrath of the wind gods one dark night. A path fifty yards wide was cut through this dense mass of trees, throwing the tall timbers aside like straws flying from the sickle of a mowing machine.
The tent containing a party of campers was
in the middle of this road of ruin. Not a
thread of its canvas was raveled, not one
of its sleeping inmates was harmed. of its sleeping inmates was harmed. A week was spent in cutting a way out of the tangled wreck to a road whence the party could betake themselves to a safer clime. The scene of this tornado is now called Fallen Timber.

on the 27th of May, just passed, a wind storm visited the vicinity of the Bijou hills, in South Dakota. Everything in its course was torn up or driven into the ground. The ground happened to be honeycombed with cellars, and these received loads of men and women as fast as they could drop into them. All the woodwork in sight was swept away A family named Clothier occupied one cel-lar. Mr. Al Clothier heard something whiz by his head, and, on looking up, beheld the blade of a large knife quivering against the wall. The blade of it had missed him by an inch and buried itself in the flat earthen surface against which he was standing. The knife had been blown from the Eastman place, a mile away. In Newton, Mo., on April 27, this year, a

family at dinner were transported in their couse a hundred yards across a stream and set down on the opposite shore with such force that the building fell to pieces. The floor of the dining room descended to the ground with its load and remained intact, without upsetting anything except the spoonholder and cream pitcher on the tade. The walls of the house flew away with the wind. The house which had been next to this family's ill-fated domicile was no taken away at all, but met with an equally peculiar adventure, being twisted com-pletely around on its foundation, so that its front door looked into its back yard after the storm had passed. The building served as a hospital when the work of res-cuing the injured was begun. On the 27th of last April the city of Kirksville, Mo., was the scene of a blow-up which spread dead and dying victims over

vast area of wreckage. A state normal of the few buildings that escaped, although residences all around it were scattered to the winds. The students of the school were congregated on the porch when the cyclone appeared in the distance in the form of a spiral-shaped cloud, which was bearing down directly toward them. For many anxious seconds they stood thus in the path of the awful destroyer and saw it ripping a gash in the landscape leading up to them, but made no effort to escape. They said afterward that they simply trusted in Providence. There were about trusted in Providence. There were about a hundred girls in the company. The storm swirled up into their very faces almost, then suddenly jumped aside, tore up a large nursery next door, and swept on to finish the rest of the city. The school trembled a moment, but that was all. It could hardly be said that Providence could hardly be said that Providence wrought this miracle, since the list of buildings destroyed after the school was spared included more than one church and several other schools.

The cyclone seems to have some weird

with his family. He expects to give several concerts at Glen Carlyn, and perhaps an entertainment at Falls Church and helpless. Tales of miraculous escapes of an entertainment at Falls Church and helpless. Tales of miraculous escapes of Ballston. He will be assisted by his pupils infants from the whirlwind's teeth are

A Dakota twister lifted a cot containing two children out of a falling cottage, carried it unscatched through the flying debris, and set it down two blocks away. Neither of the children was even rolled off the bed nor in the least the worse for their perflous flight among the storm kindlings. A crooning baby was found in a field far from any house after a cyclone in Wyo-ming. It was lying on its back wholly un-scratched, and when its discoverers approached it gazed up into their faces and smiled. The parents of the waif were found nearly a quarter of a mile away, buried in the ruins of their home

A small boy in Kansas was caught in the tail of a whirlwind and carried a mile away, turned with a reversal of the storm, and was brought back to within twenty feet of where he had been picked up. He was unhurt, save for a shaking up of his nervous system.

AMUSEMENTS. COLUMBIA | Washington's Leading Theater.

Tonight at 8:15. EUGENIE BLAIR And Company, Presenting DIVORCONS.

SUMMER PRICES 25c., 50c., 75c.

COLUMBIA, Washington's Leading Theater. Second Week, Commencing MONDAY EVENING, July 17.

MATINEES THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

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TOM. TAYLOR'S ROMANTIC DRAMA,

Lady Clancarty.

EVENINGS, 25, 50, 75c. MATINEES-THURS-DAY, 25c. SATURDAY, 25 and 50c.

Next Play-"EAST LYNNE."

BASE BALI TODAY. LOUISVILLE VS. WASHINGTON

SPECIAL LADIES' DAY, Game called at 4:30 p.m. ADMISSION, 25 AND 50 CENTS. Next-Louisville, July 17.

Next-Louisville, July 17.

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He Lit a Match.

The halls of many tenements are dark. There should, under the law, be a light burning, but it is one of the rarest things to find one. The thing seems well-nigh impossible of accomplishment.

We had a curious instance at one time of the difficulties that sometimes beset reform, Certain halls that were known to be dark were reported sufficiently lighted by the policeman of the district, and it was discovered that it was his standard that was vitiated. He lived in a tenement himself, and was used to its gloom. So an order was issued, defining darkness to the sanitary police: If the sink in the hall could be made out, and the slops overflowing on the floor, and if a baby could be seen on the stairs, the hall was light; if, on the other hand, its shricks were the first warning that it was being trampled upon, the hall was dark being trampled upon, the hall was dark. Some days later the old question arose about an Eldridge street tenement.

The policeman had reported the hall light enough. The president of the board of health, to settle it once for all, went over with me to see for himself. The hall was very dark. He sent for the policeman. "Did you see the sink in that hall?" he The policeman said he did.
"But it is pitch dark. How did you see

"I lighted a match," said the policeman

In France, when a convict is sentenced to death by the guillotine, the day of his exe-cution is not named in his presence, and he knows not when he is to be led forth until within fifteen minutes of the fatal

EXCURSIONS, ETC.

Concordia Sunday School.

FUN FOR OUR FRIENDS. NINTH ANNUAL EXCURSION

Jolly Fat Men's Club to River View,

Thursday, July 20. Usual Fat Men's Races, Sports for Ladies and Children. MUSIC AND DANCING ALL DAY AND EVENING. Steamer Sam'l J. Pentz will leave at 10 a.m., 2:15 and 6:45 p.m., and stopping at Alexandria on

all trips. 25c.
TICKETS. 25c.
CHILDREN (under ten years). 15c.
jyl5-s,tu.w&th-25

RIVER | The Queen of VIEW. Excursion Resorts

GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, River View Orchestra, Augmented to 20 Pieces. Chris. Arth, jr. == Conductor SUNDAY, July 16.

March, "Stars and Stripes". Sousa
Overture, "Lamstspiel". Keler-Bela
Selections, "The Serenade". Herbert
Descriptive, "Mill in the Forest". Ellenberg
INTERMISSION.
March, "The President's Flag". Scounton
Musical Medange, "Superba". Daiby
Waltz, "Moonlight on the Potomac". Herman
Fantasia, "A Hunt for Happiness". Brande
INTERMISSION.
March, "The Fortune Teller". Herbert
Selection, "Il Trovatore". Verdi
Trombone quartet, "Annie Laurie". Buck
(Performed by Messrs. F. Mulhausen, P. Pfaer,
C. Arth, jr., and W. Sunderland.)
Medley, "Popular Songs". Beyer
Characteristic, "The Guard Mount". Ellenberg
Galop, "Tally-Ho". Bernstein
A Musical Treat of Rare Excellence.

jy15-45 FOR CHAPEL PCINT THE NEW AND SWIFT PROPELLER Steamer Estelle Randall.

SUNDAY, JULY 16, And all Sundays during July and August. Four hours for sait-water bathing, boating, crab-Four hours for sait-water bathing, boating, classing and fishing.

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Stop made at Clifton Beach, going and returning.
Take steamer from her wharf, foot of 7th st., if
a.m.; Alexandria 9:30 a.m. Home again at 9:30 p.m.

50c.

GIVE THE CHILDREN AN OUTING. SECOND ENJOYABLE FAMILY DAY AT RIVER VIEW,

Saturday, July 15. Take steamer Pentz at 10 a.m., 2:15 and 6:45 p.m., Tickets—10 a.m., and 2:15 p.m., 10c. to all. jy14-2t On 6:45 p.m. trip, 25c. Only 15c. Arlington and Return

On Sunday. Through trains leave 13½ st. and Pa. ave. every 45 minutes, in addition to regular service. WASHINGTON, ALEX. & MT. VERNON RY, jy14-12d

I'm Going, 14th annual excursion of the Clerks' Mutual Benefit and Protective Association to Marshall Hall, July 19, at 10 a.m., 2:30 and 6:30 p.m. The event of the season, Professional Cake-walking, Prize Shooting and Bowling, Best of order and a most enjoyable time.

Glymont Schedule, Steamer Kent.

Lv. Washington.

Mon. 4, 9 a.m., 4:30 p.m.

Thes. 9 a.m., 4:30 p.m.

Wed. 9 a.m., 4:30 p.m.

Thur. 9 a.m., 4:30 p.m.

Fri. 9 a.m., 4:30 p.m.

Sat. 9 a.m., 3:90 p.m.

6:30 a.m., 12:30,7:30 p.m.

12:30 p.m.

12:30 p.m.

6:30 a.m., 12:30,7:30 p.m. WHARF, FOOT OF SIXTH STREET S.W.

Colonial Beach and Chapel Point, Str. HARRY RANDALL For Colonial Beach, Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 7 a.m.

For Chapel Point, Sunday and Tuesday, at 7 a.m.
Returning next day.

je28-10tf

Arlington, Fort Myer. Falls Church. For Marshall Hall.

STEAMER CHARLES MACALESTER Leaves 7th st. wharf Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 10 a.m. and 2:30 p.m.
Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 10 a.m., 2:30 and 6:30 p.m.
Sundays, 11 a.m., 2:30 and 6:30 p.m. FARE, ROUND TRIP, 25

Indian Head Trips. Every Toursday, Friday and Saturday, 6:30 p.m., During June, July and Angust. Prof. Schroeder's Band. All amusements. Ap-pointments first-class, FARE, ROUND TRIP, 25c.

For Mount Vernon. TOMB OF WASHINGTON, STEAMER CHARLES MACALESTER, 10 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. (Daily, Sunday excepted.)
Fare, round trip, 50c.
Admission to Grounds and Mansion, 25c.
jel-28tf

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